

A Supposition.

The various political parties at the recent Presidential election constructed their platforms and nominated their candidates in the usual way. They went before the people, each urging their principles and their candidates with a zeal, and every particular the election was conducted according to law and usage. Abraham Lincoln was duly elected, under the same constitution, the same laws and the same usages under which Washington, the two Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were elected. To all of these elections—though some of them as violently opposed as that of Mr. Lincoln—the people quietly acquiesced, and the Government was permitted to move along without shocks or conflicts. The same principles, to a great extent, entered into former contests; and men entertaining precisely the same views with those of Mr. Lincoln, have been elected and the constitution and laws were not outraged in consequence.

Suppose that at this election the pro-slavery interests of the country had triumphed—suppose that Douglas or Breckinridge or Bell had been elected and the North defeated, and as a consequence Minnesota or Oregon, or Kansas, or Wisconsin had thereupon threatened and attempted to break up the Union, unless some compromises were made whereby all the rest of the States should be compelled to surrender not only their principles, but the legitimate fruits of their victory, who believes that the great successful party would have given a moment's consideration to the presumptuous demand? And suppose the Stillwater Guards, and the Pioneer Guards, and the Shields Guards, under direction of Gov. Ramsey, had taken possession of Fort Snelling and Ridgely and Ripley and driven the United States troops and officers from the State, and that cannon had been planted at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, and every boat laden with supplies for the Government troops had been fired into and repulsed, and that all of our people had turned in and made just such asses of themselves as the people of South Carolina are doing. What would be the result? What would have been the result before the end of a fortnight? Why, the State would have been scourged and desolated by all the horrors of war, and our people would have fallen victims to the sword, and justly too, or all hung for treason.

The parallel is the same. Will some disunionist tell us where the difference between Minnesota and South Carolina is, in the supposed case? There is none.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

The Bell-Everett party, or as they delighted to term themselves during the Presidential campaign, "the Union Party"—took it upon themselves to save the country. This party was perhaps the largest in the South of the four distinctive organizations. Their platform was short and simple, and throughout the campaign they glorified their mission of saving the country. Their whole duty they claimed in ten short words—"The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Upon the introduction of the secession movement, the country naturally enough looked to the "Union Party" for assistance in sustaining the Union.

It was at the South where they fought the Bell-Everett battle, and where they received their large vote. But what a change has suddenly come over this Union-saving party in the South. Since they were before the people on the platform above quoted, there has been no change of constitutional law, neither is any change contemplated by the present dominant party. The constitution is just the same to-day as when the Union platform was promulgated. There has been no infraction of the laws, save by those, together with their coadjutors in the South, who are now spitting upon their own code of political doctrines. Many of them now declare that they will resist the attempt to "enforce the laws," (or as they falsely call it, "to coerce the States") in South Carolina and other States now in open rebellion. Others, of whom Senator Crittenden is the chief representative, have all at once discovered that the present Constitution does not answer the purpose, and it must be amended, as a condition of the border States remaining in the Union. What consistency!

Gen. Scott complains of the President for retreating his policy, and interfering in all his plans and military measures.

—Diphtheria in Hamilton, C. W., is sending more than half the little ones to the grave.

South Carolina.

Now that South Carolina has declared war against the "rest of mankind," it is a matter of some interest to inquire into her ability to meet the "world in arms," as she professes to be anxious to do.

In 1857 the Legislature of that State published a report, giving the population of the State, with the births and deaths for that year. The whole population of the State was 608,507, of which number, 283,523, or a little over one-third, were whites, and 324,983 were colored—mostly mulattoes, of course. This shows an excess of 101,461 colored over the white population of the State, and does not make such an impression upon reflecting minds in other countries as would seem to justify a very great dread of the power of the "chivalry." Especially, when it is known that every white man in the State is on the patrol-boat to keep down the negroes and prevent insurrection.

But there is another feature of this report deserving consideration. The number of births in the whole white population amounted in that year to 4,028, while the births of the colored population were 14,292, showing an excess of colored births over that of the whites, of 5,664 in a single year! How long will it take, at this rate, for the colored population to so far outgrow the whites as to make it impossible to keep them in bondage? How many men can this land of the "Palmetto" spare from the patrol gangs, to fight other nations? And this increase of the colored over the white population is not accidental, or peculiar to the year 1857. We have not at hand the State returns for any other year, but the U. S. census reveals the fact that for more than half a century the black, or mulatto population, has been increasing over the whites with a very uniform ratio.

Thus, in 1800, the whites were fifty-seven per cent, or considerably more than one-half of the entire population. In 1810, the white element had decreased relatively to fifty-one per cent. In 1820 it had again decreased, and showed but forty-seven per cent.; in 1830, forty-four per cent.; in 1840, forty-three per cent. In 1850, only forty-one per cent. of the population were white. We have not yet seen the returns of the census of 1860, but it will show a large relative decrease of whites in this "Model Empire."

Now let us see the armies she could raise out of this population. The whole number of white males in 1857 was 135,760. We know that young "chivalry" takes to the revolver and bowie knife at a very early age, but suppose they would hardly enter the "exterminating army" under the age of sixteen. Well, of the whole number of white males in 1857, as given above, 63,180 were under sixteen years of age. Take this from the whole number and it leaves 71,580. But 12,601 of these last were born in other States and countries, and would not be very reliable champions of the cause of the nullifiers. Deduct these from the list and there remains, white males in the State, over sixteen years of age, 58,979; and this includes the old, the lame, the halt, the blind, the sick and insane—which last class must be the largest of all others!

This mighty host—equal in numbers to the majorities given to the four Republican members of Congress from Illinois—are expected to stand guard over their saddle-colored children—dissolve the Union—whip into subjection the Northern States—dictate the commercial policy of the world, and blot from the list of nations all kingdoms and people who will not bow down to a cotton bale at the command of these drivers of slaves!

THE MILITARY BILL.—As will be seen by our House report, this monstrous received a quietus yesterday, being sent to the Tomb of the Capulets by a decided vote. The members of the House pretty generally came to the conclusion that it passed it could not be carried into effect so generally as to be of use and effect designed.—Pioneer.

From what we can learn of the bill for the re-organization of the militia, it received its deserts. The instructions to the commission to prepare a bill, confined their report to the leading features of the New York law, which could not well be made applicable to our State. This, however, should not excuse the Legislature from adopting some needed measure for the organization and support of a sufficient military system to meet the exigencies of the times.

Unless something is done by the present Legislature, there is danger that our State may be left defenceless. The few organized military companies now in the State have been kept up at great expense to the members, and we know they are all becoming discouraged, for want of some substantial recognition by the State. As at present organized, the members bear all the expenses of their organization, devote their time and means to render themselves efficient soldiers, and are at any moment liable to be called into the service of the State. They should have some compensation, and now is the time for the Legislature to meet the question in a manly and unanimous manner.

Secessionists on the Capture of Washington.

The secessionists at Washington see fit to ridicule the idea of preparing that city to resist a descent from a horde of conspirators. There is no doubt but that the traitors did at one time intend and expect to take possession of the Federal City, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln by force. The Charleston Mercury is deeply disgusted at the turn which the affairs have taken at Washington, and says in an article printed on the 22d:

We look to the sons and daughters of Virginia for responses which shall yet shake the Federal Capital as with an earthquake. They do not fear High Treason processes! We do not look to her politicians, but to the people. The people of Virginia—the brave farmers, the proud planters, the sinewy yeomanry—such as followed George Washington and Andrew Lewis, and Nathaniel Bacon, have yet good blood, running in noble arteries, which is not yet stagnant. The politicians may dilly-dally and shilly-shally over the despots, with habitual longings for pay and condiment; but the sturdy yeomanry, who ask nothing of patronage, but will have everything of right, will soon turn off these waiters upon Providence and the Presidents, and the people will make new echoes to their Southern sisters, and wake up the spirit of liberty from James-town to the Alleghenies.

The Southern Post Office.

The following letter, by order of the Postmaster General, indicates very conclusively the position of that branch of the Government with reference to secession and treason. If President Buchanan had been surrounded by such a class of men as his present Postmaster General, instead of a banditti of traitors in his Cabinet plotting the overthrow of the Government, secession and turmoil would not be heard of to-day:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Jan. 22d, 1861.
SIR: In answer to the inquiry in your letter of the 15th to the Postmaster General, he instructs me to inform you that you were removed from the office of Postmaster at Paducah because you announced yourself as "devoted in favor of disunion;" and it is not considered prudent to retain in the service of the Government men openly seeking to "derail" the mails. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRIS KNOX,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

This was the first example, and it is due to Mr. Holt to say that he made it of one whom he had mistakenly appointed. Gen. Dix and others announce the same rule of conduct, but they have not yet carried it out.

Policy of Foreign Powers.

Great efforts are being made to create and foster an impression with the public by the secessionists, that England will recognize the projected rattle-snake Confederacy. This is merely for effect, to strengthen the treason. It is positively known at Washington that all the great Powers of Europe have signified their opposition to the project of a Southern Confederacy, while every Foreign Minister at Washington condemns it without qualification. European Governments cannot interfere in this domestic imbroglio without serious hazards; while the interest of England lies in the perpetuity of the Government of the United States as it is.

Militia Law.

We hear considerable complaint about the new militia law now before the Senate of this State. We have not seen the bill, and consequently know nothing of its merits or demerits. We understand, however, that the change is radical, and that it legislates out of office something near one thousand (more or less) of the Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Generals, Captains, &c., appointed by Gov. Sibley, under the present law. This is a merit, if there be no others, of the new bill. Gen. Wagner, now fighting under the snake banner of South Carolina, was one of Sibley's appointees, and we have others in this State who are just as strong secessionists and traitors as is Gen. Wagner. We think the bill ought to pass. At least this is strong presumptive evidence that it has decided merit.

State of things in Mississippi.

The following is an extract of a letter received within the last few days, by a gentleman of Cincinnati from a friend of his, (and a reliable man), in Mississippi: "We are in the midst of a Revolution. Our State has seceded and God only knows where we are drifting. We have not a dollar in the Treasury and I presume we shall have to submit to a forced loan. There will come a reign of terror, for many will not submit. South Carolina is doing this now, and her citizens are beginning to complain, and my opinion is that the counter current will soon set in against the disunionists, and drive them from power. Mississippi is cursed with a sadly wicked set of politicians, who are determined to push forward their pet scheme, or ruin the State—that is the opening of the African Slave-trade. God only can help us."

THE TRUTH ABOUT FORT SUMTER.—Captain Doubleday, an officer at Fort Sumter, in a private letter, denies the stories circulated by the Charlestonians to the effect that there was any mutinous spirit among the soldiery at the Fort, or that there had ever been any intention of surrendering. The men are in good spirits and spoiling for a fight. He also says while the leaders of the insurrection are becoming more pacific, the mob are becoming more outrageous and ungovernable.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE RECENT SNOW STORM IN WISCONSIN.—The *Janesville Gazette* says the snow is about one foot deep in that vicinity, drifted in many places to three or four feet. The *Oskosh Northwestern* snow lies in regular banks, from two to five feet in depth, and that there is about one foot of snow up Wolf River, and that the lumbermen are getting along finely.

The Beaver Dam Argus says the recent snow storm is the heaviest that has occurred for years. At Sheboygan the snow is a foot deep.

Secretary Floyd is likely to meet with his deserts at last. Three indictments have been found against him by the Grand Jury at Washington.

Accident.—Mrs. Kimberly of Orono, was so severely burned on Friday of last week that she survived the accident but a few hours.

She was playing with her child when her clothing took fire from the stove, and in an instant she was enveloped in the flames. Her age was 21 years.

The *Hastings University* building and ground have been redeemed from the Mortgagees to whom they had passed, and preserved to the purposes of education, by the liberality of P. Stowell, Esq. of Hastings.

Lemuel Gilbert, the Boston piano man, has been banished from Shreveport, Tenn., by a Vigilance Committee, because he voted for Fremont in 1856.

It is a singular historical coincidence that the grandfather of Major Robert Anderson, of the U. S. Army, was an officer in the American lines at the siege of Charleston, in 1780, by the British, when it was captured by Cornwallis, their commander. Eighty-one years have passed away, and the town which the grandfather fought to save is now in arms against the grandson.

An Alabama Postmaster gives notice that he shall not deliver from his office "the New York Observer, New York Times, or African Repository"—including in his condemnation an ultra conservative religious journal, a moderate Republican paper and a colonization periodical.

BAYFIELD HOTEL BURNED.—We learn that the Bayfield (Wis.) Hotel was entirely destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. It was a handsome building and erected by the Bayfield Company, about three years ago, at an expense of nearly \$10,000.

The Gloucester Seminary, away out on the Frontier west of the Big Woods, has 52 pupils a list of whom is given in the Register.

The Speaker of the House, at Washington, does not recognize the absence of the South Carolina members. Their names are regularly called, just as if they had not declared themselves "for seigners."

"The winter is very severe in Great Britain. The London papers say the heavy snow storms and keen frosts now visiting the country, find no parallel, in the remembrance of that voracious individual, "the oldest inhabitant."

The South Carolina tax-payers have a delightful prospect before them. The loan of \$11,000,000 which has just been authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of creating a navy, will amount to \$40 for every white man, woman and child in the State.

The New York marine insurance companies insert the "war clause" in their policies on vessels or cargoes bound South, and have advanced rates to Gulf ports one hundred per cent.

The St. Charles, the largest and most fashionable hotel in New Orleans, and which every winter averages from five to eight hundred Northern boarders has at this time but thirteen guests hailing north of Mason & Dixon's line.

A young lady of Cincinnati, relative of Lord Dalton, recently deceased in England, is one of the heirs of his immense property, amounting to about \$9,000,000 or \$45,000,000. Her portion will make a respectable dowry.

Gen. Scott has rented the late residence of Secretary Cobb, in Washington city, and fitted it up as his headquarters. The petition for the Crittenden Compromise, introduced by the Hon. George H. Pendleton, and said to contain ten thousand names, proves, on examination, to contain less than three thousand—and a large portion of which are not residents of Cincinnati. A large number on the list are signatures of men who are well known to be opposed to the Crittenden Compromise.

Members of the Cabinet are understood to complain of the President's vacillating course. It is impossible to keep him up to any consistent line of policy, and he continually interferes with the arrangements made by Holt, Scott and others.

In his speech on the 29th, in the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas Stevens declared that the virtue most needed in times of peril, was courage. If secession was a rightful act, this Union was not worth preserving for a single day.

Telegraphic.

Telegraphic News of this Morning.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, February 4.—We have late and important news from the Home Squadron. On the 18th of January, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, received orders through Col. Pickens, at Washington, to send immediately to Florida, the United States steam frigate Powhatan and the sailing corvette Saint Louis. An effectual surprise, and general quarters, superintended by flag officer Fremont, was then held on the Cumberland corvette, Sabine frigate, and Saint Louis. A sham boat battle was soon afterwards improvised off Sacrifice when the usual routine of action was gone through with. A critical examination of the condition of the squadron, demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions, and that it would be madness to send them, probably on a hostile mission, in such a state.

The impression prevailed extensively that the vessel would go to Havana for provisions, and then obey the instructions of Mr. Tuley. Serious dissatisfaction existed among some of the officers of the Powhatan, when her destination became known to them. The third Lieutenant, purser and first lieutenant immediately tendered their resignations, but the captain, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamer. The most intense excitement existed in the squadron, and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting officers, sailors and marines from conversing on political news or naval movements, or writing thereon, as their letters would be opened and read.

The *Times* Washington correspondent intimates that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by the steamer Brooklyn, which landed upwards of three hundred troops at the Fort, by means of row boats with muffled oars. A rumor is current that Sumter has been attacked. No despatches from Col. Anderson have been received at the Department for three days.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Col. Hardee of the United States Army, of this city, has resigned his post.

Orders to Shoot.

"If he attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," writes Secretary Dix, in cautioning an inferior officer against the meditated treason of the Captain of the revenue cutter McClelland. This comes to light, owing to the dispatch containing the order, being intercepted at Montgomery, Alabama on the 29th, and forwarded to the Governor of Louisiana, within whose jurisdiction, as it is claimed, the vessel is stationed.

Scott's Orders Countermanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has again countermanded orders of Gen. Scott for additional troops here. An officer of the navy just from Pensacola states that great insubordination exists amongst the volunteer troops, and some of them were returning home disgusted. Lieut. Hale's departure for S. Carolina with official despatches has been postponed for the present. He expected to have gone to-night.

Convention of Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Convention is in session to-day with closed doors. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, is temporary chairman. All States that have appointed delegates are represented, except N. York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. A motion to adjourn the convention was tabled. John Tyler will probably be permanent President. The sessions will be private.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It is stated here that orders have gone to the African squadron, detaching for immediate home duty, the steam gun boats Mohican, Sumpter and Mystic, with their officers and crews. Parties at the South are now negotiating for the tow boats Resolute and Reliance, owned by Capt. De Groot. They are the fastest screw boats afloat, having run eighteen miles an hour, and are of very light draught of water; besides they are built in such a substantial manner as to be capable of carrying a very heavy gun on the forward deck.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—A town meeting of those in favor of restoring a Union of the States, was held to-night, and was generally attended. Messrs. Wallace, Morris, Tenkel, and R. M. McLellan addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks in refusing to call a convention; denying his authority to send delegates to the national convention; and calling upon the people to elect delegates to a State Convention to give expression to the views of Maryland in the present crisis.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—The Kentucky Senate has passed by a vote of 25 to 12, Fisk's resolutions appealing to Southern states to stop in their revolution, protesting against federal coercion and resolving that when the Legislature adjourns on the 6th it be the 24th of April to hear the responses of our sister States to our application to Congress to call a national convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A salute was fired at the National Armory today for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Col. Lander, whose superintending of the Overland wagon road was so satisfactory to the Government, has resigned that office.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 2.—The Kansas Territorial Legislature is now winding up business and probably adjourns to-day. The bill declaring certain Territorial claim bonds illegal failed to become a law. The Delaware Indians have been selected as their portion of the late reserve lands bordering on the Missouri and Iowa rivers, amounting to 98,000 acres. The holder of Mr. Wright's steam saw and grist mill, at Alexandria in this county, exploded yesterday, killing eight persons, including engineer Miller and some well-known citizens.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The English writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of Common Pleas here has also issued a writ of habeas corpus. As the prisoner is in Brantford jail, the result remains to be seen. Both bench and bar are unanimous in the opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

OMAHA, Feb. 1.—Chief Justice Hall, of Nebraska Territory, died at his residence in Bellevue, at four o'clock this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The Governor has appointed Hon. C. B. Smith, Hon. P. A. Hackleman, G. S. Orth, E. W. H. Elley, and T. C. Staughton, Commissioners to Washington.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—In the Michigan Senate, yesterday, resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to Washington, were rejected—yeas 15, nays 16.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—Ex-Governor Harris died last night at his residence in South Coventry.

Young Men's Christian Association.

MA. EDITOR:—I am requested by the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul, to call the attention of your readers to their great "Festival," to be held on Tuesday evening, February 12th. This festival is given by the ladies of the different churches in St. Paul for the benefit of the Association, on the occasion of their taking possession of their new Reading Room in Ingersoll's Block. Mr. Ingersoll generously offers this room, which is admirably located, free of rent, for five years on condition they shall raise the amount of the rent for that time (\$1000) and expend it for their own benefit in the Reading Room. The proceeds of the festival are to be applied to this object. They are a noble band of young men. Their festival will be a grand affair, and they deserve encouragement.

Yours &c., EDW. EGLESTON.

Minnesota Legislature.

MR. McCLAREN introduced in the Senate yesterday a series of Joint Resolutions, relating to the free navigation of the Mississippi river. The bill passed yesterday, relating to witnesses in criminal cases, repeals a section in our criminal statute, which authorizes the committing magistrate to require witnesses, in criminal cases, (in addition to their own recognizances) to give security for their appearance at the District Court to testify on the trial. The criminal might be able to give bail and run at large, while the witness, whose only crime consist in having seen the offender commit the act, being unable to find bail, must lie in jail until the trial. It is this disgraceful, and seemingly unjust, provision this bill repeals. Much of the day yesterday in the Senate was passed in the Committee of the Whole on the election bill.

An act to provide for the encouragement of immigration was passed in the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote. This bill provides for the publication of the Report of the Commissioner of Statistics, and for the distribution of his report through influential channels, such as newspapers, magazines, reading rooms, hotels, literary and agricultural societies in this country and Europe. It also re-establishes, through the agency of the Commissioner, a wide spread correspondence with the prominent Eastern and European journals, and provides for the salary of the Commissioner.

In the House our report show a commendable amount of business transacted by the Committee of the Whole. The session was mostly occupied in disposing of bills in this direction. There was a thin attendance, as is usual in legislative bodies on the last day of the week.—Press, 3d.

Submissionists.

Some of our people are for submitting to be dragged out of the Union by South Carolina; they are for submitting to have the only law under which Kentucky can recover fugitive slaves repealed by a dissolution of the Union; they are for submitting to go into a Cotton State Confederacy, oligarchy or monarchy, in which they know they would have to submit to free trade and direct taxation; they are for submitting to the immense and ruinous depreciation of negro property, which they are aware would be the inevitable result of the opening of the slave trade, contemplated by the secession leaders; they are for submitting to the privations and all the nameless horrors of the bloody and desolating wars in which Southern madness and selfishness are seeking to involve us; they are submitting to have their country's time honored and victory-honored flag fired on by rebels and their country's forts, arms, revenue cutters and other property seized on by the rebellious citizens of States professing to be still in the Union—yes, they are for submitting to all these and a thousand other things, for submitting in short, to whatever "King Cotton" requires or may at any other time hereafter require at their hands, and yet, with a most ludicrous perversity of thought and language, they chucklingly call their opponents submissionists. Oh, are they not an exceedingly facetious set of gentlemen?—Louisville Journal.

Many books taken from the State Library during the past four years have been lost sight of altogether. The present Librarian has been unremitting in his efforts to trace up and restore the missing volumes to the State. In some instances he has been successful, but quite a number of books are still missing.—Press.

Kentucky wishes to see her chivalric son, Major Anderson sustained. Four-fifths of all the men within her borders capable of bearing arms would gladly volunteer to protect him if attacked at Fort Sumter by the enemies of the Union.—Louisville Journal.

The Messenger.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers Will Please Remember that the MESSENGER Has a Circulation of Nearly Double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley!

COLD WEATHER.—Last Sunday morning was the coldest of the season—the mercury marking 27° below zero. This morning the weather is again mild.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made to fire a new but unoccupied building in Holcombe's Addition a few night since. The fire was discovered and extinguished before material damage was done.

WOOL.—This article is now abundant and cheaper in our city than ever before known—good seasoned oak selling at \$2 00 a \$2 75 per cord. It is a useful beverage when the mercury gets down to 20° below zero, and our patrons will no doubt be glad to know that we use the article. A dozen cords wanted at this office.

"THE SONG BOOK" is the title of a small collection of the most popular songs of the day for the school and fire-side, published by D. D. Merrill, dealer in books, stationery, &c., St. Paul. Get a copy of the little book, and when visiting St. Paul, don't fail to call upon Mr. Merrill, Marvin's Block, near the bridge where Gray cancelled his stolen bonds.

SNOW.—Small quantities of snow continue to fall every few days—just enough to keep the sleighing superabundant. The ground is now covered with about 12 inches, insuring us good roads during the entire winter. In the pineries, we are informed, the snow is two feet in depth. A gentleman just through from Superior reports between two and three feet at that point.

BARREL FACTORY.—Mr. J. B. Stevens, contractor for the State Prison labor, has just commenced the manufacture of pork and flour barrels. His first shipment was made to St. Paul to-day. Mr. Stevens has machinery for the manufacture of almost all descriptions of wooden wares, and is preparing to do a driving business. In a few days he will be prepared to turn out about sixty barrels per day.

GRAND BALL.—The ball to be given by the German Singing Association and the Turners of our city, at Sawyer's Hall on next Thursday evening, promises to be an attractive affair. The young Germans of our city have a wide-spread reputation for tact and generosity in managing such affairs, and their reputation will not be permitted to suffer on this occasion. Taylor's Band will furnish the music, and Whitcher, of the Putnam House, the supper.

DESCENT UPON THE PENITENTIARY.—This morning a large delegation from St. Paul, under charge of Sergeant Shelley of the Senate, and the Hon. Chief, (Clark W. Thompson) were committed to the State Prison. It was a sad sight to see such a band of fine looking gentlemen taking the lock-step into that dingy abode. Among the number we noticed the usually cheerful countenance of Gov. Ramsey, Lt. Gov. Donnelly, Attorney General Cole, Senators Baldwin, Reiner, Galbraith, Cleveland and Pell, Representatives Whiting and Choadle, Alderman Branch and others—fourteen in all—just enough to fill the vacant cells. The momentary sadness the occasion induced was removed when they re-assured us that the occasion of their visit was merely one of exploration and examination on the part of the Legislature with a view to needed and substantial improvements to the prison. The committees left for St. Paul this afternoon.

A MISAPPREHENSION.—Fisher, of the Pioneer, is a No. 1 reporter and local itemizer, and we dislike to reproach him; but we feel called upon, in justice to one of our oldest citizens, to correct a misapprehension that may grow out of his report of the examination of the alleged mail depredators before the U. S. Commissioner last Saturday. In the examination of F. R. Delano, Esq., we find reported the following colloquy between Cardinal Ames, one of the Attorneys, and the witness,—in answer to an interrogatory as to Mr. Delano's connection with the Penitentiary:

"F. R. DELANO, sworn.—Am not in the Penitentiary now. I formerly have been. Was you discharged? You can find that out by the records."

Those unacquainted with Mr. Delano might infer that he is, or has been, a convict. Such we are sure, is not the case. At least, we have known him for five years past, and during that period we know he has been an outsider. He has been a Warden at a former period, and this circumstance may have led the attorney and the reporter into the indiscretion. We hope the Pioneer will do our fellow-citizen the justice to correct any wrong inference that might naturally be drawn by those unacquainted with the facts.

INVESTING.—U. S. Senator Cameron has purchased the interest of F. Steele, in the Minneapolis Water Power Co.

MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

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Consisting of Print, Domestic

Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue

Drills, Denims, Flannels, Tickings, Ginghams,

Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Rigolés,

Belts, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

Is the Largest and Best we have ever before

offered for this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general

assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Wood-

ware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Bar-

paper, Blank books, Stationery, Farming

tools, Plovers, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Shov-

els, Cradles, Sifters, & Smith's, COOKING

STOVES & stove pipe, Carpets, Mackin-

awackets and Horse blankets, Sheet-iron,

gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

The subscribers keep on hand a full and

complete stock of the above goods, and

at all times endeavor to keep the same

at the lowest possible prices.

With experienced and competent workmen,

we are enabled to furnish our customers

with everything in this line to their advan-

tage and satisfaction.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter,

eggs, cranberries, hides & furs taken in ex-

change for goods, and the highest market prices

paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. D. Jayne's Celebrated

Family Medicine.

1,000 Bushels of Corn wanted in ex-

change for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in ex-

change for goods.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.

Nov. 16, 1880—10-3m

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1880, and

remaining unpaid March 7th, 1881, and were advertised March 7th, 1881, and were

offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1881, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the

Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unredemmed lands for taxes within

the time specified therein in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore,

in accordance with Sec. 83 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be

deeded to the purchasers thereof, from and after the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1881,

according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county, at St. Paul,

Minnesota, this 15th day of November, 1880.

Wm. A. Zoller, County Clerk.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county, at St. Paul, Minnesota, this 15th day of

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BULLETIN!

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS AND CAPS!

CLOTHING!

FANCY ARTICLES!

BEST PRINTS, NINE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SECOND QUALITY TEN YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

GOOD DE LAINES, 12 TO 15 CENTS PER YARD!

GALA PLAIDS FOR 15 CENTS PER YARD!

WOOLEN YARN FOR ONE DOLLAR PER LB.

NEW CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

AND

A General Variety of Fancy & Staple

Goods!

The subscriber is prepared to sell at SMALL PROFITS, and will not be undersold by any one

in the trade.

W. E. THORNE.

NEW

ATTENTION.

DRUG HOUSE!!

REMOVAL.

CARL BROS.

J. A. BATES

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF

STILLWATER

and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just re-

ceived and are now opening, at their store

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK,

the largest and most complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

VARIOUS

GLASSWARE,

FANCY ARTICLES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Ever brought into this market. All of which

we have purchased at prices that will enable us

to

Sell Lower

Than any other house in this city, and as low

as any in the State

All articles we sell, and particularly Medi-

cines, we will guarantee fresh and free from any

adulteration whatever.

OUR STOCK OF

Ferrumies

And Fancy Articles being large and varied, it

is impossible to mention all of them. We

have ample sample cases.

AND IT WILL AFFORD US PLEASURE

to exhibit the various styles.

Cash System.

We have adopted the cash system, and no

goods will be sold unless for cash.

Stillwater, August 13th, 1880—24-1y

NEW

Harness Shop.

Chestnut street, 2nd Door From Main.

CARRIAGE, Buggy and Team-Harness of

every description made to order, at prices to

suit the times.

COLLARS, HALTERS,

Circling,

Blankets, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

All kinds of Produce

Taken in exchange for work.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES!

Repairing in all its branches.

Stillwater, Nov. 14, 1880—9-4f

D. M. WHITE.

SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING

been dissolved by mutual consent on the

25th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

business, in all its branches, at the old stand on

Main street, where he will be happy to accom-

modate customers.

Nov. 30, 1880—9-10-4f

M. B. SMITH.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening

at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday eve-

ning.

1877 & BATES.

BULLETIN!

FRESH ARRIVAL

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BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS AND CAPS!

CLOTHING!

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